FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 DECEMBER 1985

Egypt

Relations With Libya — President Husni Mubarak told a Cairo meeting of African interior ministers that Egypt "cannot possibly fight" another Arab or African country, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi disclosed in remarks cited by MENA. A spokesman for the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison responded to Mubarak's comment saying the Egyptian president wants to "deceive the Egyptian people" because "the steps he has taken and the huge concentration of forces along the border are tantamount to a declaration of war," JANA reported. MENA reported that the Egyptian Armed Forces chief of staff declared that Egyptian activities on the border with Libya are "security measures" rather than "military concentrations" and that they are in response to "abnormal activity" on the Libyan side of the border.

Relations With Israel — After a 3 December meeting with an Israeli delegation in Cairo, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described the talks, which focused on the Tabah issue, as "extremely useful" and revealed that bilateral relations will be discussed 4 December, MENA reported. Meanwhile, Tel Aviv's *HA'ARETZ revealed that Mubarak has rejected an Israeli* suggestion that Egypt invite Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Cairo, adding that the Egyptians object to Shamir's "negative position" on the Egyptian president's peace initiative.

Israel

IDF Operation in Lebanon — IDF infantry killed five "terrorists" and captured a number of others during a raid on PFLP-General Command hideouts in caves 10 km northeast of Hasbayya, Jerusalem radio reported. The IDF chief of staff said the operation preempted a planned attack on Israel by the PFLP-General Command, the radio noted. In a related report, Beirut radio stated that 10 Palestinians and Lebanese were killed by the Israeli force, which consisted of some 200 men supported by helicopters. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio confirmed that Progressive Socialist Party militia helped confront the IDF force, losing a number of fighters killed or wounded.

Murphy Tour -- In U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's talks with Shim'on Peres, Jerusalem radio said Murphy told the prime minister that Jordan's King Husayn will meet shortly with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to determine whether the Syrians can be included in the peace process.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio claimed, however, that the assault was repulsed with Iranian forces suffering 50 killed and "many more" wounded. The communique also announced a "successful" 3 December air attack on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

Iran

Meeting with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, President 'Ali Khamene'i called for a "new and aggressive move" against the region's "pro-Zionist coalition" and pledged Iranian and Libyan cooperation with Syria in its ability to resist Israel, IRNA reported. According to Tehran radio, the Syrian and Iranian foreign ministers sent a joint telegram of support to Libyan Foreign Minister al-Turayki. IRNA announced later that Al-Kasm left Tehran for Damascus 2 December.

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia 7 December at the invitation of his Saudi counterpart, IRNA stated.

Palestinian Affairs

An anonymous caller to AFP claimed responsibility for the murder of Palestinian lawyer 'Aziz Shihadah on behalf of the Fatah-Revolutionary council, the organization led by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal. Shihadah, who was knifed to death in Ramallah 2 December, was described by AFP as a moderate and a well-known proponent of Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

Egypt-Iraq-Pakistan

"Agreement has been reached to establish nuclear cooperation" among Egypt, Iraq, and Pakistan, according to WAM. The report, citing Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD*, stated that "preliminary talks have actually been held."

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Babrak Karmal 22 Nov Address to Party Plenum
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[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium at the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum held on 21 November in Kabul — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades. Eight months have passed since the previous plenum, the 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. During this period, all of us — party, government, social organizations, and patriots of revolutionary Afghanistan — have achieved a lot, and results have been obtained and progress noticed in all spheres of our activity. Combat operations of the armed forces have been intensified and (?noticeable) attacks have been inflicted on the enemy. Despite the difficulties which have been created as the result of the undeclared war, important social and economic successes have been achieved and the level of industrial production has been increased from its level before the revolution. During the first 6 months of the current year, overall industrial production has increased to 107 percent. [as heard] The current year, a year of the Grand Assembly and high Assembly of Tribes, will be recorded in the history of the new Afghanistan.

These assemblies are the manifestation of the people's unity and of the patriots of the country, who at present needed the party, and the people appreciate and warmly welcome the decisions of the representatives of the noble Pashtun, Baluch, Nuristani and other tribes of the [word indistinct] of the country concerning the defense of the country's independence, freedom, territorial integrity, honor, and pride.

It is pleasing that we are witness to the growth of the party. During the 6 months of the current year, the number of party members has increased by 8,500; at present there are 142,000 full and candidate members within the ranks of our party.

Regarding the DRA's international political situation, it must be mentioned that during this period the fifth round of talks with Pakistan was convened in Geneva. In the 40th UN General Assembly session, the interests of the country were defended with the assistance of our friends. During this period, some 63 party and government delegations and 30 journalists' groups have visited Afghanistan. Our traditional and fraternal relations with the great Soviet Union and the party of Lenin, who these days are broadly discussing the draft of the document of their action program and are actively making preparation for their 27th congress, have been consolidated and broadened.

There are other facts which indicate the progress of our homeland and the courageous struggle of the country's patriots on the fronts of work and revolutionary struggle. It is the cause of our pride and satisfaction that the Afghan people under the leadership of the PDPA increasingly crush the counterrevolutionaries in their efforts to achieve an end to bloodshed, the restoration of peace, and mutual agreement in the country.

However, if we compare our gains to those revolutionary duties which we had set before us, it can be seen that our achievements are still few. Some of the country's inhabitants have not yet felt the real fruits of the revolution. The issue of the slow broadening of the social pillars of the revolution should be fundamentally and completely solved. At present, it is important that not only a realistic political stand, high responsibility, decisive treatment, shortcomings, weaknesses, and defects should be analyzed and assessed by perceiving the gained experience and by becoming equipped with scientific revolutionary theory, immediate measures must be collectively and with foresight formulated and adopted for broadening and consolidating the social pillars of the revolutionary sovereignty and normalization of the situation in Afghanistan as soon as possible.

The national and democratic state of the revolution is a difficult and long process. We should save our party from hasty leftist leaps, and running away from the necessary stages of the social revolution.

In consideration of what was mentioned in the broad and extraordinary Revolutionary Council session, we talk now about the national and democratic characteristics of the revolution and the issues [word indistinct] stemming from them for the extension and consolidation of the social pillars of the new revolutionary sovereignty.

Every genuine revolution can remain alive and grow if it can defend itself and is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people, including the working class, peasants, and other patriotic social strata of society. However, we have not yet embarked on (?constructive) and relentless work for this purpose and for attracting them toward the people's revolutionary sovereignty and their separation from our enemies.

The principle duty of the revolution is the broadening of its effectiveness on the masses, and the gaining of friends, allies, and new social and political colleagues. Only in such a manner can we isolate and then crush the counterrevolutionary forces. Everything is based on how can we attract and absorb the hearts of the overwhelming majority of Afghans toward the revolution. For this purpose, we should work among the masses; such a task must be specific and active. We should know which classes, strata, and groups make up the social pillars of the people's revolutionary sovereignty.

The young working class of the country are 420,000 in number; peasants today 3.6 million; the broadening of the social pillars should take place mostly by considering the peasants. Tradesman totalling 300,000 are the reserves of our revolution. They are the major forces and the reserves of our revolution. Merchants and private traders total 382,000 people; intelligentsia total 190,000 people. The clergy, an important and special group, totals 250,000 people. Thus, formidable spiritual forces should play their fraternal and equal role and carry out peaceful work for the patriotic and revolutionary training of the people. There are 9.8 million children and young people under 29 years of age, and 7.5 million women in the country. Nomads are another social stratum that should not be forgotten. More active work with those groups of inhabitants who have no alignment position due to the weakness of our revolutionary work is a prime task. They are a formidable and important reserve. These elements are not on the side of the counterrevolutionaries, but they are not yet attracted

to the struggle for the consolidation of the legal revolutionary and firm sovereignty in the localities.

Special responsibility is directed to untis and companeis of the Army, Sarandoy, and KHAD [State Information Services] as they have the duty to protect the people and to restore security. It is not necessary to be concerned with credible persons who are capable of drawing people to them; those who are faithful to the homeland, are against bloodshed, and in favor of a peaceful life must be attracted to the local organs of sovereignty.

In order to extend the participation of the people in government affairs, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo proposes that the representatives and the aware, competent, and nonparty chiefs -- I repeat, nonparty -- classes, and strata of toilers and nontoilers of all nationalities, tribes, clans, tradesmen and industrial circles, intelligentsia, traders, and middle class landlords who manifest the interests of the strata and various social groups should be included in the composition of the Revolutionary Council, the Council of Ministers, ministries, central and local departments. It is necessary for the people to see their representatives enjoying genuine authority and required independence.

The National Fatherland Front [NFF] should addresse itself to those strata and groups of inhabitants who, due to various social, national, and religious factors, are outside the revolutionary process or even opposed to it. As you can see, a long time has elapsed and many words have been uttered. However, our mission still does not have the necessary voice.

The chairmen of local assemblies must be included in the composition of the leadership organs of the NFF, and their most credible and more aware persons should be elected as vice chairmen of the Front's Central Council. This, undoubtedly, would help enhance the role of the Front. It is important that the NFF should be transformed into a fighting and a genuine national organization reflecting the wishes and desires of all people. It should not exist in name only, or to deceive the public, or be transformed into a (?sick) and bureaucratic government apparatus.

It is envisaged that these issues will be considered in the Politburo and, if necessary, in the PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

It is pleasing to note that relative headway has begun on the economic front. However, figures alone are not sufficient. It is our duty to take action to improve the life of toilers, including workers and peasants, particularly the poorest section of our inhabitants. However, in practice noticeable assistance mostly does not reach them. Of course, the people realize the difficulties of relief and transportation under the circumstance of the undeclared war and robbery of the counterrevolutionaries. But the people cannot ignore or reconcile themselves with ambition, indifference, pig-headedness, self-admiration, easy life, drunkenness, embezzlement, irresponsible attitude, nepotism, anger, bribery, misuse of public property and personality, love of position, lack of dicipline, selfishness, and work disorganization of the personnel of a number of the Party and government organs.

The question comes to mind as to what our party and state organs, the party control commission, the prosecutor's office and our judiciary are doing. Why has no local official yet investigated the reasons for the nonperformance of the tasks in question? The bureaucrats inherited from the state apparatus of the past are still working as they did then. Some such individuals were removed from this work, and I suggest to others, including party members and nonparty individuals, not to put the Central Committee Politburo to the test. The Politburo possesses sufficient power, resolve, and principle to put in their place any party and state leaders and officials.

In the last analysis, the economic foundation of our system comprises profound and scientifically organized changes and the utilization of relatively long-term experiences of a national and democratic character. First of all, this concerns the just distribution and management of land and water resources. Our peasants have had this desire for centuries. The religion of Islam, too, orders that this be done, and the national and democratic principles of our revolution demand it. So far 313,000 deserving peasant families have recieved 1.7 million jeribs of land which had been confiscated from feudals and big exploiting landlords

Is this a large amount or not? It should be said that this figure constitutes less than half of the number of deserving peasant and small-holding families. Why are those responsible for the democratic land and water reforms not speeding up their actions in helping their compatriots? Everything is clear: The peasants have insufficient land and water to maintain their families. What sort of support can the peasants expect? Here it is not necessary to talk much; instead action and work, relentless and consistent thinking and initiatives are necessary. Technical, material, and financial help to the small-holding and medium farms as well as to the cooperatives, is necessary. In order to legitimize the mortgaging of land in the villages, we should approve the necessary legal documents, broaden the peasantry cooperatives of the peasants, maintain the security of water resources and the construction of new resources, and also involve the peasants more in their protection and construction.

The importance of attracting the national economy and investment in irrigation projects, the creation of mixed and private agricultural companies and the preferential cultivation of cotton have been particularly delayed. In order to attract all our compatriots to the revolutionary process, it is necessary to work with them and their [words indistinct] should be supervised. Do not the workers and staff in industries, transport, construction, and most of all in the state sector need attention and supervision? We are capable of very serious measures for the improvement of their working and living conditions, including the improvement of their dwellings. The plenum of the Central Committee should instruct the State Planning Committee. The Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afganistan, and the state ministries and establishments should immediatley present specific proposals in this regard.

The question of dealing with national, commercial and private industrial traders who play a considerable role in production, transport, and trade occupies a special place. National private investors must play their role in the normalization of the situation in the country and the growth of the national economy. It is important that the government organs, too, be consistent in their pledges, maintain a suitable place for the private sector in the

country's economy, and render necessary credits to traders, generally small and medium traders, for the purpose of encouraging their activities. It is imperative to further activate the work of the Economic Advisory Council.

The basis of our training work with the masses constitutes respect for and the honor of their historical and cultural traditions, taking into consideration their national psychology, respect for the beliefs of the people in the sacred religion of Islam, and respect for the customs and laudible traditions of our fathers and forefathers. The party and state profoundly respect the noble activity of the peace-loving and patriotic mullas and spiritual leaders to whom the credibility of our country and the confidence of our people are in dire need, and pay serious attention to the needs of the mullas in the villages, and to the construction and repair of mosques and theology schools, which have been savagely destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries.

Let us take a new step and instruct the government in accordance with the economic possibilities of the country to prepare proposals toward assisting and maintaining still further the number of mullas, including the mullas of (?military) units. Although this task needs millions of afghanis to be accomplished, it is a necessary step, because our country is Islamic and in this way we once again continue to sincerely pursue our respect for the sacred religion of Islam. Let our satanical and hypocritical enemies — at the instruction of their masters — shamelessly slander our sincerity and Islamic following. Our people are aware of the experience of the Amani movement. They know how colonialism and imperialism, under the sacred name of the religion of Islam and while abusing our faith, attempt to impose the reaction of the medieval ages on our country. In order to further broaden and consolidate the social pillars of revolutionary rule, we should talk further with ulema and religious leaders and explain to them with great patience that the aims of the national and democratic revolution of the Afghan people do not contradict the fundamental teachings of Islam concerning the establishment of national peace and security, fraternity and equality, progress and social justice.

Afghans have great Islamic ulema. A proposal for the establishment of a true Islamic institute — not American imperialist and colonialist Islam — which would engage in training young and patriotic spiritual leaders, should be put forward. Regional and international Islamic meetings and conferences should be convened in Kabul. The prestige and credibility of the Supreme Council of the ulema and religious leaders should be increased, and the ulema and religious leaders should be absorbed toward democratic and revolutionary rule. Ulema, scholars and patriotic strugglers of the Afghan land are internationally famous throughout history. For more than 1,000 years, they have enjoyed great influence in our country. The situation is such, and should be taken into account from the social basis viewpoint.

The broadening of the social pillars of revolutionary rule has an unbreakable link with the elimination of illiteracy. We have good experience in this area and should add to our efforts. Education and knowledge in the life of man are as necessary as weapons for the soldier at war. Truth about the party, the aims of the national and democratic revolution, and the sovereignty of the people should, in a further (?enlightening) manner, be spread while the crimes of the internal and external armed counterrevolution should be exposed. We have been doing this work. However, more firmness, patience, and fervor should be seen in this difficult task. With all power and the utility of the weapon of truth, we should work among the people, and every member of the party should be transformed into a true political preacher.

It would be correct for the government to take practical measures toward assisting schools, hospitals, and nurseries. This matter should be included in the work of the socioeconomic development plan for the coming year and in the 5-year plan. Special attention should be paid to the tribal areas and to Hazarajat and other very backward localities of the country. The great tradition of building schools should be revived. The people will never forget the noble memory of the patriots and democrats who gave financial help toward the growth of the material basis of education and culture.

The tribes living on a broad region of our historic and national land have played an extraordinary role in the history of our society. Without the tribes, the broadening and deepening of the social pillars of the new Afghanistan is without meaning. The government will establish its relations with tribes on the basis of concluding cooperation protocols as well as attracting their armed groups to the defense of the homeland and respecting tribal self-management [khod gardani] on the basis of consideration for and securing their economic, commercial, religious, and traditional interests.

Constructive and effective work among the Pashtun and Baluch tribes guarantees the consolidation of independence and brightness of the torch of the national and democratic revolution of the people of Afghanistan, which seriously requires extreme awareness, much care, and special activities of the party and government organs in the border provinces. However, unfortunately contacts and existing agreements with tribes are being eliminated due the nonaccomplishment of the protocols' provisions by the ministries and departments. Such a thing causes damage to the prestige and credit of the government before the tribues, and brings to nothing the efforts of many years. The Council of Ministers is duty bound to examine these facts carefully and seriously. Sometimes such cases arise in residential tribal regions due the lack of harmony and consistency in the work of the government organs.

The PDPA Central Committee Coordination Commission should carry out its duties with complete seriousness in its work with the tribes and to enhance the level of demands and control in the field of work among the tribes of border regions. Experience demands that this commission should have an operational group of responsible officials possessing authority and sufficient power to solve most cases directly in the localities. The issue of the duties of the operational group of the action committee of the tribal commission should be effectively solved. It is required that the popularization work among the independent border tribes of Pashtuns and Baluchis should be improved. At the same time, political far-sightedness, precaution, and realism should not be forgotten and the complicated political and military situation, as well as the independent traditional and historic system of the tribes in the border regions, should be kept in mind.

The DRA Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs has a special role and responsibility in solving these issues. It is required that its responsibility and authority be further strengthened by appointing a number of experienced party and government machinery cadres of the tribal regions or from the tribes themselves who have profound knowledge of tribal issues, in order to strengthen this ministry. Moreover, it is appropriate that this Ministry be strengthened from a material point of view, and local cadres who are discharging their duties in tribal regions should be encouraged to form tribal units and milita among the border people.

On the basis of the resolutions of the high border tribes assembly, the Revolutionary Council must issue a decree on the observance of the rights and traditional freedom of Pashtun [word indistinct] the existing inner relations of tribes and between tribes. It should not be forgotton that we can only have the tribes on our side if the credible chiefs and their representatives are present in the central and local organs. The work of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs must receive serious guidance, supervision, and control of the leadership of the party and government organs.

Work with the border tribes, together with work in the border areas to attract the tribes to the DRA Government must take a vanguard position in the duties of the local organs of the party and government, particularly among the armed forces and the NFF in the border provinces. Cooperation and work harmony with the organs of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs in border provinces of Pashtuns and Baluchis is the national duty of patriots, respective party and government organs, and in particular, the armed forces.

The normalization of the military, the political situation in the country, and the broadening of the social pillars requires special attention. The DRA Armed Forces, under the leadership of the PDPA and with the international and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, have enhanced their combat capability to a fruitful level. The army is being transformed into a major force in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries. The party stratum in the armed forces is growing and its [word indistinct] of the political and party organization is improving and developing. At the moment, full and candidate members of the PDPA in the army, Sarandoy, and KHAD form a noticeable number. In total, 62 percent of members of the party are discharging their duties in the DRA Armed Forces. However, we should draw the bitter but subjective conclusion with complete and direct clarity that despite a superior proportion of our armed forces against the enemy, both from the viewpoint of manpower and weapons and equipment, our armed forces have not yet brought about a fundamental swing in the struggle against the armed counterrevolutionaries.

If our famous and unnamed heroes of our national history who many times shamefully defeated the British occupiers were alive, how would they judge our commanders? One conclusion can be drawn: all necessary measures should be taken so that our armed forces are able to solve the respective issues, defend the DRA, crush the exported bands of the enemy, and be transformed into an undefeatable and victorious force of the revolution.

I announce with earnest belief that we have all the necessary conditions and possibilities to solve this general national issue. In word and action, we have full confidence in our national emanicipating army; we will always supervize them, and we are proud of our revolutionary armed forces. The armed forces can and do independently defend the revolution. We can see that the way to implement these plans is the way we have mentioned — the constant broadening of the social pillars of revolutionary sovereignty; all-around consolidation of the army's links with the people; unity and iron discipline in the armed forces; complete and resolute coordination and cooperation between them -- only in such a way can we secure the proper and real supply of armed forces personnel.

It is required that more effort by all party and government organs be employed in enlistment and conscription activity. The duties of each province should be specified, and control and examination should be intensified. I recommend that these issues be considered at the session of the Executive Bureau of Party Committees, and proposals and views in this respect be sent to the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the Ministry of Defense.

The Military Commission has a formidable role in this task. Lenin said that without military commissions we cannot have an army. The successful organization of enlistment and conscription is the most important indicator of all party, government, and political work, and each provincial committee and province. After the plenum, even tomorrow, we should gather with all party activists and solve this issue in a practical manner. It is clear that if the social pillars of the revolutionary sovereignty and links of the army with the people are broadened, the flow of volunteers will also increase. With the consolidation of the army's links with the people and constant supervision of the commanders and deputy political heads, the spirit and morale of the army and its officers will also heighten. There are a series of other reasons, but the root of them all is the weak relations of the army with the people, and lack of sufficient extension of the social pillars of revolutionary sovereignty.

Why do the armed forces assist in clearing the regions, districts, or subdistricts of rebels to consolidate the people's sovereignty in these regions, but avoid political work among the masses?

Talking to people, repairing bridges, schools, and so forth would not take much time, but in doing these things, which are at first sight small, is reflected a great policy; the consolidation of the army's links with the people. The Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, all party and state organs, and responsible officials of zones are duty bound to take immediate measures regarding the provision of armed border groups. The yardstick for the effectiveness and activity of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal affairs is its organizational, propaganda, and propagation work among the tribes. The local organs should enjoy the support of the army, Sarandoy, and KHAD in the task of protecting the borders.

The Politburo gives the Minitry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Department of Political affairs the duty to assess the topics related to the question of borders at their

tri-monthly coordination and joint cooperation consultative meetings and to embark thereafter on action and operative work.

Our army and the fighting men of our army need the warm folds and consistent attention of all the people, the state, and leaders and activists, and particularly all (?members of the party). They should love their proud army and should welcome the troops on their return from operations and see them off at their departure to combat operations. Work should be organized in such a manner that the people send patriotic letters and gifts to those army men who are from their villages and are their comrades.

We expect the army, the Ministry of Education and Training, and the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] to organize broad work linked to the military and patriotic training of youths by relaying to them examples of the heroism of the troops and officers of the armed forces. In addition, the people should be told about the struggle against the counterrevolution — not through rumors but through official sources, radio, television, newspapers, and word of mouth, in the simple language of the masses.

Unfortunately, in such a difficult time and at a time of a just revolutionary struggle, our television carries mostly entertainment programs. The struggling Afghan requires serious and manly features. The militant and revolutionary spirit of the people should be enhanced. Letters and proposals from army workers and staff are received by the PDPA Central Committee suggesting a DRA Armed Forces festival or day. Preparations for and celebration of such a day would help train the feelings of respect of the people for the Army, Sarandoy, and KHAD.

The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the Council of Ministers are determined to pay the necessary attention to improving the composition of the army command cadres, and while enhancing the level of invesigations and serious demands, will also render necessary assistance in their work.

The fundamental criteria for the promotion of officers ought to be loyalty to the cause of revolution, irreconcilability with internal and external counterrevolution, leadership ability, skillful leadership of units and companies, and the capability to accept unity and steel-like discipline. Our officers must know that any nonexecution of their tasks will be seriously investigated. Only by being proud of their combat services and the correct execution of their military tasks will they earn the respect and trust of the party and state leadership and the people.

The party and state will pay attention to the fact that the combat capability of the armed forces should be constituted of individuals with high combat skills, their acceptance of organization and high discipline, and loyalty to the homeland and their patriotic duty.

The party enhances its leading and guiding influence on the activity of the armed forces, consolidates the principle of united leadership, and raises the role of the political organs and party organizations of the army, Sarandoy, and KHAD. Endevaors will be made so that their links with the masses of the people are strengthened and consolidated.

The commanders and leaders of the armed forces must be aware of the fact that our armed forces must be armed forces of the new era of revolution. They must and are heroically and patriotically carrying out their national revolutionary duty.

The Party Central Committee is confident that the party and state organizations, organs of local authority, and every patriot of the country will help toward the consolidation and strengthening of the army, Sarandoy and KHAD, and the raising of their combat capability. It is worthwhile to recall the words of Lenin in this regard, who said that those who do not help the army and do not support discipline in the army are traitors. Under the present complicated and complex conditions, relations with the army should be (?arranged) in the following manner: Confidence in the commanders, political assistants, and all staff of the armed forces coupled with correct military organization; serious investigations into their activities; demands on them concerning strengthening the army and increasing its effectiveness against the armed counterrevolution; discovering enemy agents in the armed forces; complete unity; and just and objective dealings with officers. This is the party's instruction.

The party and state are intensifying work to create a united and complex defense system which embraces the army, Sarandoy, KHAD; the revolution defense groups; self-defense groups; tribal forces and militia. The party gathers all energy in one fist, and on the basis of serious observation of the principle of collective work in principled issues and the elimination of misunderstanding, transforms this united and powerful fist into enemy-shattering energy. There must not be one single step back.

The principles of our foreign policy have been categorically formulated; they are clear to everyone. Afghanistan, which has been subjected to waves of armed intervention by international imperialism, reaction, hegemonism, [word indistinct] Pakistan Iran, and China, raises its loud voice, along with all conscienscious people of our planet, for the defense of peace and security, the prevention of an arms race and international cooperation.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, in accordance with the will of all people of the country, express support for the constructive proposals and peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union which were put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Geneva talks with U.S. President Reagan. We strongly believe that the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community show realistic ways toward positive changes in the world and in our region.

The expansion and consolidation of the international positions of the PDPA and the DRA, and the growth of movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people against imperialism and external reaction is a great task. In order to do this, the thoughts of the national democratic April Revolution and the current changes in the country ought to be practiced with further consistency, and interference by the United States, China, Pakistan and Iran and other imperialist and reactionary countries linked to them in the internal affairs of our country must be broadly exposed.

The PDPA has links with more than 135 communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and organizations. So far, however, these links have not been utilized in a broad and all-around manner. It is extraordinarily important and useful to broaden and consolidate contacts with the nonaligned countries, particularly the Islamic countries and organizations of the Islamic countries.

It is necessary that the international relations of the NFF, the peace, solidarity and friendship organizations, the trade unions, the DYOA, the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA], the Union of Creative Writers, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment, and the Supreme Council of Ulema and Religious Leaders, be broadened.

Every party and state delegation and individual who travels abroad should, in accordance with set guidelines, accomplish their patriotic tasks in the international sphere. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and our representations in foreign countries work feebly. They can accomplish far more work for the consolidation of the international position of the DRA.

The fate of our compatriots who, for various reasons, are staying in the territories and Iran, is a question of special interest and responsibility of the party and state. Thousands of people returned home during 1983-84 and during the first half of this year. To resolve problems connected with the arrival of these compatriots, the work of the Special Commission of the Council of Ministers, and in particular its agencies in the localities, must be improved. The successful implementation of the tasks for the creation of strong social pillars and the normalization of the situation in the country necessitates the further enhancement of the leading role of the PDPA. The party is the organizing and leading force of our society, and is the indicator of the fundamental and long-term party and state interests of the people.

Party members have no other privilege except taking positions in the front ranks of the courageous strugglers for the defense of the revolution, national interests, the interests of the Afghan people and children, and the well-being and progress of the country. The PDPA does not impose its principles and opinions on anyone, and pays respect to the opinions of all progressive, democratic, and national patriots. The party founds its relations with all patriotic strata of society and social organizations on the basis of constructive cooperation and mutual respect. The PDPA, under the present specific conditions, should specify its position in society, share its great responsibility for the present and future of the homeland with its allies in a principled and just manner, and absorb them for the great, common, national cause.

The effectiveness of all political systems, every social organization, particularly the NFF, the trade unions, DYOA, and DWOA, should be enhanced. It is required that the party, by its practical work, assist the accomplishment of the above duties. The party, more than all its activists, and the Central Committee ought to remove restrictions and narrow-mindedness. It is necessary to follow words and slogans and embark on action. The place where the future of the revolution is determined ought to be transformed into the center for the party and its political work. The party must direct all forms of social activities and combat issues.

One important issue is that the social pillars of the party ought to be broadened on the basis of broad and extended attraction of the aware representatives of the toiling people, mainly workers, peasants, tradesmen, soldiers and NCO's, as well as the credible and aware representatives of of all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country.

When we talk about the need of the party to move toward the people, we mean that party members and party organizations everywhere must work among the masses and train them on the basis of their own experience. They must understand the psychology and requirement of the people and show the desired and appropriate reflection. It must be added that party primary organizations are the fundamental chain of the party link with the masses in the cities, particularly in government departments. Work with partisans and party supporters is progressing very well; this is the duty of the party organizations. This task should be (?carried out) as the party Charter commands.

Visits by Poliburo members, the PDPA Central Committee Secretaries, and ministers to the provinces should be transformed into daily and constant tasks. The productivity of such visits under the present circumstances, and the acceptance of the people to listen to the talks of Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries is an essential and important task.

It must be mentioned that the political, ideological and general work of the PDPA does not yet correspond to today's requirements. It does not assist the political patriotic training in a broad and all-round manner, and it does not nurture preparedness for the defense of the homeland and revolution in a fundamental manner.

The committees, party organizations, and ideological institutions do not attach necessary value to the stabilization and consolidation of moral norms, revolutionary morals, and broadening of the political religion of toilers. The organizing and mobilizing role of the mass media has decreased, and ideological activity has not been transformed into the daily work of party organizations and personnel. We are drowning in words and general slogans, but life demands specific work. There are a series of special issues that must be raised in the nationwide ideological session to be held in Jadi [begins 22 December]. The mass political ideological work is a daily [words indistinct] and permanant task of the party.

The consolidation of the unity of the party ranks should continue to form the fundamental direction of inner party work. We must strengthen the struggle against illegality, hypocrisy, playing games, and childish disagreements, and fight seriously against every form and manifestation of tribal and local family issues, nepotism, personal favoritism, giving parties, and factionalism, either in the form of foolishness, obstinacy, egotism, love of position and rank, or attracting discontented or dismissed persons to the party, and whatever prevents the party from struggling for its objectives and aspirations.

Life teaches us that the unity of the party depends on the readiness and acceptance of discipline by party members. Those who do not obey the party decisions, and trample on the Charter and wish of the party, have no place in the party. We do not intend

to retreat from this decision of the 16th Party Central Committee Plenum.

Party principles must always be borne in mind in the appointment, selection, and transfer of cadres. We should train the resolute leadership cadres. The principle of trust, comradely and subjective behavior, together with examination and serious party discipline, must be the basis of our work and leadership cadres.

The party Committee is duty bound to guide workers, peasants, women, and youth toward party leadership work. Those who do not want to work in a partisan manner, or with powerful revolutionary spirit, are not wanted. The tree which has had its fruit picked should not be shaken again.

Concerning the issue of the representation of the national minorities in the leadership organs of the country, there are serious weaknesses and shortcomings. The PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council (?will intensify action) on the basis of the action Charter of the party in the national and democratic stage of the revolution, and in consideration of the realistic conditions of national relations, traditions and culture of the country's people in the interest of consolidating our united homeland — independent Afghanistan — consolidating the national unity of the Afghan people, and creating reciprocal fraternal trust.

The prospects for a practical and scientific solution of the national question in the country in accordance with the will of the great masses of the people is obvious and clear. There is no place for demagogy on this question. The friendship, fraternity, equality, and unbreakable unity of the Afghan peoples is being implemented in practice. This stems from the will of the people of our country.

The great organizational and practical task of explaining the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee plenum is before us. I believe the material discussed in the plenum will serve as the fundamental contents of the meetings of the primary party organizations between now and January. In the course of these meetings, attention should be paid to the forms, methods, and correct system of work with the masses of the people. It is necessary for grounds to be prepared in coming meeting for the presentation of reports in order to have objective, healthy, and constructive effective criticism as well as self criticism, confession of mistakes and their correction.

A true patriot who loves his country and realistically struggles against existing defects is trying to make our society healthy and to be a devoted and noble revolutionary. The foundations should be prepared for face to face criticism and self criticism. A truly revolutionary party of the new era, which guides the revolution and society, loves its homeland and people; indefatigably struggles against defects; wants to see its country and society tranquil, proud, and developed, and create its own new homeland. Let us bow our heads in respect to timely and principled criticism. Tell the truth and observe revolutionary legality and principles.

The Central Committee will draw conclusions concerning the leading state and party cadres and the party and state staff on the basis of their work and of the fruitlessness of their activity in party and state committees, organizations, and ministries. The work of the party apparatus should be fundamentally improved and the tasks of the Central Committee secretaries should be made more specific, more serious, more active, and more effective.

The Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee will act to apply in all places party control and investigation — investigation of individuals and the true performance of work, iron discipline, and a determined will of the party.

The implementation of the tasks to be outlined by the PDPA Central Committee Plenum is a test of the ability of all party cadres from top to bottom. Our plenum is bringing about a series of new approaches concerning the implementation of the major tasks of the April Revolution. Party and state organs and all party members are duty bound to find the correct direction of activity in the present situation and conditions and adapt to the requirements of the new tasks.

The instructions of the Central Committee Plenum and the DRA Revolutionary Council statement must be completely implemented without deviation. The role of responsible officials at the head of zones and secretaries of provincial party committees, governors, and heads of the executive tribal assemblies and councils is decisive in this regard.

It has been heard time and again that as a result of the weak coordination and cooperation between the state and party organs and the armed forces in localities, serious and vital tasks have not been implemented. Coordination and cooperation, however, cannot be decreed from Kabul. Why does everyone in the northern zone follow the instructions of Comrade Mayhanparast? Because he is an energetic, strong, creative organizer and is not afraid of shouldering responsibility. He always consolidates his links with the people. The success of work always depends on the credibility and capability of the organizer and coordinator. One should be inspired by such examples and learn from them. These examples should be transformed into the guidelines of action for every leader, every patriot, every collective, and every party organization.

In encouraging the party toward a new approach in regard to the expansion and consolidation of the social bases of the revolutionary power of the people, we always recall the instruction of Lenin who said: With patience and calmness and with the correction of past mistakes, the party will decisively obtain a majority among the masses of the people and, with patience, will create relations which will make it capable of leading the masses in all circumstances. In this regard, it can be added that the party should speedily change its tactics and seek the necessary forms and methods of struggle in accordance with the situation. It should be remembered that movement toward social and economic progress should be consistently maintained.

The fate of the revolution depends on whether or not we can expand and broaden the social base of the people's power. If the revolution obtains the support and all-around backing of the masses, then the struggle to maintain peace and tranquility and to normalize the situation in the country will take a different

form. This would influence the solution of the situation around Afghanistan on the international level too.

The strengthening of the links between the party and the people is a task for the state and a test for the ability and capability of the cadres of the party and of the revolution.

In conclusion, I would like to add that all of us, from leaders to the rank and file, should change our ways of dealing with the people. We do not have the right to postpone until tomorrow what we can accomplish today. It is our strategic duty to strive ahead, with necessary caution however, courageously shouldering responsibility. This is the demand of the domestic and external situation and conditions. Stagnation and outdated work methods which are of no use today or tomorrow are death. We have lost a lot of time and now we should advance our work from years to months. We should remedy and correct the deviations and mistakes of the past as quickly as possible and resolutely eliminate all ills and deviations and groupings of the past at whatever level they may be.

The PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau believes that every member of the party Central Committee and every member of the party must realize the political importance of the present situation and take all necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen the cause of the revolution. Our friends will be pleased with this and will set fire to our enemies. The members of the party should set an example to all our people. This is the most important thing. The broadening and consolidation of the social base of the people's revolutionary rule, the immediate cessation of the armed struggle, the maintenance of peace and stability, and the speedy normalization of the situation in the DRA should become part of our daily sacred devoted efforts.

This formulation specifies the essence of the present policy of our party. We should work seriously day and night, and should mount a heroic and courageous struggle. We should advance from one success to another with burning revolutionary love. This is the slogan of the day. This task is a new policy and the results drawn from the present political situation in the country, which the Political Bureau is submitting to the party Central Committee Plenum so that a categoric and decisive decision will be made in this regard.

Barialay Gives Karmal Message to DPRK's Kim Il-song

LD032354 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] A message and gift from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA, was presented yesterday to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and the head of an Afghan delegation now visiting the DPRK.

According to another report, talks between delegations of the WPK and the PDPA began on 1 December. Both sides at the talks, which were held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, exchanged views on the expansion of friendly relations between the two parties and on other topics of mutual interest.

Gandhi Says India Not To Produce Nuclear Weapon

BK290404 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister has made it clear that India would not like to develop a nuclear weapon even if Pakistan produces one. In an interview to the Japanese Television Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Gandhi maintained that Pakistan has nuclear weapon program and it is receiving assistance from outside. He said Pakistan has developed uranium-enriching capabilities and there is no way for them to use it except for the production of nuclear weapons. Mr Gandhi said India's nuclear program is entirely a peaceful one.

On the question about Afghanistan, Mr Gandhi said he is in touch with the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, and the American President, Mr Reagan. There is a definite possibility that (?ways) will improve. He said there should be simultaneous talks for withdrawal and a guarantee of noninterference in the affairs of that country.

Foreign Minister Elucidates

BK040417 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, has reiterated that India is not going to make a nuclear bomb even if Pakistan produces it. But he made it clear that it does not bind us for the future. He was replying to members queries on his statement on the prime minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit to Japan and Vietnam in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. He said no country can compromise its security, which is a paramount interest to every nation. He refuted the opposition charge that there was any contradiction in the prime minister's statement about India's nuclear options. He said our nuclear options are open.

Mr Bhagat told members that the government has definite information that Pakistan has a nuclear weapon program which introduces a nuclear dimension to security perspective.

The minister did not agree with the members that the prime minister should have thought of preponing [as heard] or postponing the visit when parliament was in session. He said the visit to Japan and Vietnam was very essential and timely, and it has enhanced our economic and trade relations with these countries.

Earlier in his statement in both houses of Parliament, Mr Bhagat said that the prime minister's visit to Japan can be considered as a new stage in the consolidation and development of our bilateral relations, not only for the mutual benefit but also for strengthening peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world.

Bhagat on Outcome of Gandhi's Visit to Japan, SRV

BK031149 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Lok Sabha has been told that the prime minister's visit to Japan can be considered as a new stage in the consolidation and development of bilateral relations not only for mutual benefit, but also for strengthening peace and prosperity in Asia and the world. Making a statement on Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Japan and Vietnam, the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, said that talks between prime ministers of India and Japan covered bilateral relations as well as international issues of mutual interest. Mr Gandhi had emphasized the need for enhancing cooperation between India and Japan in economic, commercial, scientific, and technical fields.

During his talks with Vietnamese leaders, it was noted that the two countries shared identical views on a number of important international issues. On Kampuchea, the Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed their desire to arrive at an early political solution.

A number of agreements were signed between India and these countries during the visit.

TULF Leaders Meet Bhandari in Delhi 2 Dec

BK030943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr Amirthalingam, had a meeting with the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, in New Delhi yesterday. Other prominent leaders of the front were also present. They discussed the latest situation in Sri Lanka.

Sikh Plot To Kill Cabinet Minister Discovered

HK040742 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 4 (AFP) — India has uncovered a plot linked to Sikhs to kill a cabinet minister and blow up trains, prompting "extraordinary" alert in northern states, *THE HINDUSTAN TIMES* said today.

The widely circulated paper said this followed the interrogation of two suspected extremists, including one living in London, after they were caught crossing the Pakistani border into Kashmir.

The two men are believed to be part of an international network and were to have masterminded a fresh wave of extremist activity in northern India, the paper said.

Quoting officials, the paper said the arrests were linked to militant separatist Sikh violence which reportedly has claimed six lives in Punjab State since Friday.

The officials reportedly said that the two men were in Pakistan for training. India has accused its neighbour of training extremists, a charge which Pakistan has denied.

The paper said the ministry late yesterday ordered an "extraordinary" alert of security forces in Punjab, Haryana, and Kashmir States and in New Delhi. The alert included orders to arrest any supicious looking person and confiscate luggage suspected to contain bombs on trains.

Chemical Factory Gas Leak Causes New Delhi Panic

HK040644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 4 (AFP) — A gas leak from a chemical factory caused panic in the western suburbs of New Delhi today, police said.

Officials had prepared an evacuation programme for the affected areas should this prove necessary, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

It was not known what gas was involved, but the leak came from a chemical factory on the outskirts of the capital, police said.

No further details were immediately available.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of a lethal gas leak from a pesticides plant in Bhopal, central India, which killed 2,500 people and affected 300,000 in the world's worst industrial disaster.

Delhi Radio Report

BK040926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The gas leak which occurred in a chemical factory at Zakhira-Najafgarh Road, Delhi, this morning has since been controlled. The municipal commissioner of Delhi, Mr P.P. Srivastav, has said that the gas is not dangerous and there is no cause for alarm.

The gas causes irritation in the eyes and throat and can also cause damage to fabrics and cloths. People are advised to use wet towels to protect their eyes. The effect on the throat can be diluted by gargling and drinking as much water as possible. Police, fire brigade, and senior government officials including the lieutenant governor of Delhi have reached the spot. A team of experts from the Central Pollution Control Board has also rushed to the area. Further investigation is on.

The effect of the gas was felt in Chandni Chowk, Delhi railway station, Kashmiri Gate, Tis Hazari, Anand Parbat, and Bara Hindu Rao area. According to reports, a tank containing oleum, which is also known as fuming sulfuric acid, overturned and this caused the leakage. The director general of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr S. Varadarjan, told the correspondents that its fumes are not toxic but highly corrosive and cause burns. The gas has no long-term effects. Dr Varadarajan said the easiest remedy is to wash all the affected parts with plenty of water. The afected parts may also get the black spots, but they will disappear in course of time. He however emphasized that doctors should be consulted immediately. Most of the offices, business establishments, and educational institutions in the affected areas were closed. As news of the gas leak spread, people rushed out in panic. According to PTI, about 30 people, including 4 women, were admitted to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital with complaints of cough, breathlessness, and irritation in the throat. Hospital sources said none of them was in a serious condition.

The issue also figured in both houses of Parliament. In the Lok Sabha, the speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, asked the government to look into the matter.

Foreign Minister Velayati To Visit Riyadh 7 Dec

LD040500 Tehran IRNA in English 0455 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 4, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia Saturday, Dec. 7, at the invitation of Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal. This was announced here Wednesday.

During the visit, the two foreign ministers will discuss bilateral relations as well as various regional issues.

Velayati's visit is in response to Saudi Arabian foreign minister's visit to Iran last year.

Reportage on Syrian Prime Minister's Visit to Tehran

Khamene'i, Al-Kasm Hold Talks

LD031652 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, 3 Dec IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Tuesday told the visiting Syrian prime minister, Ra'uf al-Kasm that the progressive countries in the region should make a "new and aggressive move" against the pro-Zionist coalition in the region.

Khamene'i said the Islamic Republic and Libya are ready to cooperate with Syria by all possible means to increase its resistance capacity against the Zionist regime.

The Syrian prime minister is heading a high level delegation to Iran for talks on bilateral political and economic relations. He is the highest ranking Syrian official to visit Iran since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

The United States is using a new tactic for pressuring the progressive countries of the region, Khamene'i said, noting that it is the responsibility of the progressive countries of the region to thwart U.S. plots.

"Since the aggressive policies of the United States and other arrogant powers pose a serious threat, it is necessary to face them firmly, otherwise they may inflict a blow" he said.

Iran, Syria and other progressive Muslim states oppose the pro-Zionist Western political trends in the Middle East.

Ra'uf al-Kasm told Khamene'i that his government viewed the Islamic Revolution as an anti-imperialist reality.

He said "the Islamic Revolution bloomed at a time when many countries were under the yoke of the imperialists and (that) it brought hope to the people that Islam is strong and that the truth would prevail".

Khamene'i told the Syrian official that the Islamic Republic viewed her relations with Syria as being 'strategically important".

Al-Kasm, Velayati Cable Libya

LD031723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] At the end of the Syrian prime minister's official visit to Iran, a joint telegram by the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic has been cabled to the Libyan foreign minister expressing support for that fraternal country. The text of that message is as follows:

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful:

Brother Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

We are herewith conveying our most cordial greetings to you personally. We are also offering greetings on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and Muslim Iranian people. At the end of our gathering in Tehran, we deem it necessary to declare our firm support for the principled and constant positions of the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah and for its steadfastness and resistance in facing the plots by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. We declare that the recent moves by imperialism and reaction against Libya are aimed at diverting public opinion in the Islamic and Arab world from the growing struggle of all nations, in particular the struggle of the great Egyptian nation, against the Camp David accord. With peace.

(Signed) The Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Faruk al-Shar'
Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Discussions With Hashemi-Rafsanjani

LD032212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian Prime Minister, together with the delegation accompanying him met Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this morning. During the meeting, also attended by Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, in a speech, said:

At this juncture when the vast onslaught by the imperialists against us and their extensive support for their hirelings in the region have been intensified, it is essential for Islamic, national, and progressive forces to unite and become more concerted in their confrontation against this savage onslaught. Just as you may well know, we in Syria are moved, guided, and inspired by clear-cut principles and policies -- principles which deny compromise with and recognition of the enemy. We will never compromise with the masters of our enemies and we will never show mercy to their hirelings either. Our path is one of seeking struggle and opting for jihad; and our victory along this path is obvious.

Then, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, expressing gladness for his meeting with the Syrian prime minister and the delegation accompanying him, said:

Your country's positions are perfectly clear to us and, for this reason, we consider your country our strategic ally and companion along the path. We know that the imperialists and Zionists have concentrated their entire effort toward the aim of smashing this resistance dyke which has been constructed in the region today, the embodiment of which can be seen in Syria!

Should they succeed in smashing our resistance, they would be conquering the Arab world. Of course, when I say the Arab world what I mean is on the level of governments, for the people are now confident, thanks to their hope in your resistance, and would carry out their role should it be otherwise. [sentence as heard] It is therefore the duty of us all to strive to obstruct the path of this onslaught which has become visible recently.

The information we have at our disposal shows that the enemy has drawn up plans to minimize the impact of Syria's resistance. The dimensions of this issue are so vast that they are also striving to keep Libya occupied on its own borders. In their half-baked thoughts, they imagine that at these moments, Iran naturally would not pay attention to what goes on beyond its borders because it is beset with problems. As they imagine, therefore, they deem the background suitable for a political onslaught! We think that at this juncture, it is essential for the steadfastness front to demonstrate its serious collaboration to the world . In Lebanon, you should pay heed not to have any chasm between the Islamic forces.

For our part, despite the difficulties with which we are beset here, we are prepared to provide any cooperation in order to render the resisting forces even more concerted! It is quite possible that in this phase of resistance, our enemies would plan certain difficulties that might be in the economic, political, or other fields. Our resistance, however, certainly could push back the enemy. Here we can, should it be necessary, intensify the pressure on the enemies! Of course, thanks to my knowledge of the vigilance of Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials, I am confident that they have well understood the existing situation. I am expecting the outcome of your visit to be on the whole tantamount to strong moral support for the resisting forces in the region from the political standpoint and a cause of despair and despondency to our enemies!

Al-Kasm, Delegation Depart

LD031817 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 3, IRNA — Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his accompanying high-ranking delegation left here Tuesday for Damascus.

A cultural, economic and commercial letter of understanding was signed between the two countries' premiers, before the delegation departed.

Iran's Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi described the negotiations between as [as received] 'good and positive'.

Musavi said that future relations between the two countries are expected to improve tremendously as a result of the talks.

International issues particularly Mid-East, Lebanon as well as the Iraqi imposed-war against the Islamic Republic were covered in the talks, Musavi added.

Accompanying Mr. al-Kasm who headed the deleation which arrived here Sunday were Syrian Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Salim Yasin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Faruq al-Shar', Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi, Minister of Industry 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib, and Deputy Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Nadir Nablusi.

While in Tehran, the Syrian delegation met and conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as well as Prime Minister Musavi.

Joint Communique Issued

GF040655 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, at the conclusion of the trip to Iran of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the accompanying delegation, a joint communique was issued by Iran and Syria.

The statement said: Within the framework of meetings between officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Arab Republic of Syria to strengthen the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction; with the intention to strengthen bilateral cooperation and friendship; upon the advice of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of Arab Syria; and following the invitation of Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran; A Syrian delegation headed, by Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to Iran from 1-3 December 1985.

Another part of the statement notes the meetings of the Syrian prime minister and his delegation with the president, Majlis speaker, and the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It adds: Both sides discussed bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest during meetings held in an atmosphere of complete brotherhood, mutual trust, and understanding. The main topics of interest were the Middle East situation, the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, and the situation in Lebanon.

Both sides noted with deep satisfaction that the views discussed are in close harmony. Thus, the importance of increasing joint reciprocal meetings, which play an important role in strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries in different areas, was stressed. The following points were agreed upon and signed within the framework of strengthening mutual ties:

1. A protocol on commercial and economic exchange between the two countries;

2. A letter of understanding between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Both sides particularly (?criticized) the dangerous situation in the Middle East, which stems from reactionary policies in the region and the aggressive expansionist policies of the United States and Israel, which is part of their strategic agreement against the security and stability of the region in an effort to (?complete) their imperialist-Zionist takeover of the region and strengthen the Zionist entity in Palestine.

The sides again condemned the Camp David agreements and all collusion designed to impose collusive solutions on Arab and Islamic nations to disarm them and destroy Palestinian goals. They also announced their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian nation to liberate all occupied land and regain its legitimate rights, the most important being the right to return, to decide, and to establish an independant and sovereign government in all of Palestine.

The sides announced their complete support for the struggle of the Palestinian nation to overthrow the collusive methods undertaken by 'Arafat and to the return the unity of the PLO based on a progressive and aggressive struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The Iranian side announced its complete support for the steadfastness of the Arab Syrian nation and its social and economic achievements under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, and reiterated its complete support for the struggle of the Syrian nation against the plans of imperialism and Zionism, and for Syria's staunch defense of Arab and Palestinian rights to liberate all occupied Palestinian land.

The sides announced their full support for the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Lebanon; announced their appreciation for the victories by which the Lebanese nation has forced the Israeli forces out of most parts of southern Lebanon; and demanded the immediate, unconditional, and complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all parts of Lebanon.

The sides agreed on the need to continue activities to create peace among the children of Lebanon. The Iranian side announced its approval of Syria's sincere efforts to ensure the unity of Lebanon and its people and to return calm and stability to Lebanese soil.

The sides reviewed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and again condemned the action of the Iraqi regime in starting this cruel war against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, supporter of the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism.

The joint communique goes on to strongly condemn the war of the cities, the attacks against tankers, the use of chemical weapons, and other efforts by the fascist regime of Baghdad to expand the limits of the war.

The sides announced their staunch belief that the crazy war waged by the fascist regime of Iraq against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, designed to destroy the liberating role of the revolution in the region, will limit the role of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and (?has diverted) Iraq from its role in the struggle against the Zionist enemy. Noting that the struggle against this enemy is the main and fundamental goal of the struggle of Arabs and Muslims, both sides stressed that their relationship with other countries of the world must depend on this fact more than any other. Both sides also announced support for the Iraqi nation against the fascist and blood-sucking regime of Saddam Husayn, stressing that the Arab Syrian delegation again supports what the Iranian side has stressed. The Iranian side also stressed that it has no designs on Iraqi soil, but wants good-neighborly relations and Islamic brotherhood with the Iraqi nation and other Arab nations, and that it is trying to eliminate the source of agitation in the region.

The Arab Syrian side expressed its wonder at the important achievements of the Islamic Revolution under the brave and wise leadership of his holiness the Grand Ayatollah al-Khomeyni [as heard] and its social and economic achievements. Syria also expressed its immense gratitude for the brave positons of the nation and Government of Islamic Iran in opposing the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

The sides stressed the need for cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Arab countries in order to (?strengthen) joint positions against Zionism and imperialism based on mutual respect and respect for sovereignty, particularly noting that the goal of American plans is to destroy the unity of Islamic countries and create internal differences among them to thus enable the enemy forces to resume their influence over such countries.

The sides asked for efforts to end the naval and military activites of foreign countries in the waters bordering Iran and to stop any threat or use of force or intervention in the internal affairs of countries of the region.

The sides announced their complete solidarity with the popular socialist Libyan Jamahiriyah in opposition to plots and the agitation of imperialist satellites, and severely condemned U.S. agitation and the concentration of Egyptian forces along the Libyan border, stressing that they stand side by side in facing any aggression against their brother country, Libya.

Both sides announced their complete support for the people of the Egyptian nation in their struggle to overturn the Camp David accord and all traitorous agreements imposed on the brother nation of Egypt.

Both sides announced their support for the struggle of the Saharan nation of northwest Africa to determine its destiny and to carry out UN resolutions.

Both sides announced their solidarity with the struggle to eradicate colonialism and racialism on the African Continent and stressed the need to end the occupation of Namibia and the need for the departure of racist South African forces from the region. They condemned the racist actions of the South African regime and the present cooperation between the racist regimes of Tel Aviv and Pretoria.

The sides also announced their support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan nation and the nations of Central America in the face of the aggressions of U.S. imperialism.

The sides stressed the large and important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena and the need to strengthen

this movement so that it can carry out its natural and effective role in international affairs through increased activity.

The sides expressed their complete satisfaction with the results of this meeting, which demonstrates the adherence of both sides to strengthening the friendly and cooperative ties between them.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm expressed his thanks and gratitude for the brotherly reception that he and his accompanying delegation received and invited his counterpart, engineer Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks; the date for it is to be set at a later time.

Musavi Comments on Talks With Syria's Al-Kasm

LD032143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, who paid a visit to Tehran at the head of a high-ranking political and economic delegation, left Tehran for Damascus tonight after his meetings and talks with our country's officials. He was seen off by Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister; Mr Velayati, the foreign minister; Mr Shafe'i, the minister of industries; Mr Abedi-Ja'fari, the minister of commerce; and a number of ambassadors and charges d'affaires of Islamic countries in Tehran.

After the official send-off, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi spoke to our correspondent about the results of the talks held between the Syrian delegation and Iranian officials.

[Begin Musavi recording] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. In general, the talks were extremely fruitful in various fields, in particular in the political field extremely good results were achieved. These will be conveyed to the two nations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria through a joint press statement which will be released simultaneously in Tehran and Damascus and through a very fruitful memorandum of understanding covering cultural matters, exchange of students, and trade and economic matters. That was a good document which can in some way be regarded as complementary to previous similiar documents.

In general, there was good understanding in talks with our brothers in the high-ranking delegation; all our dear brothers in the cabinet worked hard, some worked particularly hard. We think we will have deeper and more extensive relations with Syria in the future. Naturally, our meetings covered the two countries' viewpoints on international issues, regional matters, and various other political matters of current concern in the world today. Topics covered also included the war issue and other matters, such as the problem of Lebanon. I think we should wait until the joint statement is issued. [end recording]